



## WIFE OF BISHOP SEEKS ORIGIN OF D.A.R. BLACK LIST

Mrs. Anderson, Member of Order, Demands Officers Make Rigid Inquiry

Another demand has been made upon officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, this time by a member of the order concerned, that they disclose the source and authority for blacklists of speakers which are declared to have been circulated among D. A. R. chapters in the State.

Mrs. William F. Anderson, whose husband, the Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, was named in one of an undisclosed speaker, raised the issue at the annual convention of the American State conference, when she read to the assembly a letter in which she said in part:

"As member of and indeed the chaplain of the Paul Revere chapter, and not the least as the loyal wife of my husband, whose patriotism has never been questioned and whom the French Government saw fit officially to honor in the late war, I desire to raise my voice in protest against this un-American and un-Christian attitude to ask the question of our great organization who forms the so-called blacklist containing the names of honorable leaders in church and state designating them as undesirable citizens, and when did the Daughters of the American Revolution decide to depart so far from the principles of independent thought and action and puritan ideals, which characterized the founders of our country?"

"Furthermore, I insist that this shall make a thorough investigation and report its findings to the various chapters, that the originators of the blacklist of citizens arbitrarily designated as dangerous be brought to book so that we may know who they are and by what authority they assume this self-appointed censorship."

Mrs. James Charles Peabody, state regent, presiding, advised Mrs. Anderson she would refer the matter, and closed discussion with the statement, "This needs no action here."

The list referred to was criticized and a copy made publicly recent by Rev. E. Tallmadge Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the list showing a number of widely known advocates of peace and social wel-

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Talk by Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth on "Psychology of Management," New England Home Economics Association; School of Home of Homemaking, 3 Chestnut Street, 8. Princeton Alumni Association, University Club, 6:30.

"Mother India and Modern India," talk by S. K. Ratcliffe, auspices Women's Club, 8:30.

Meeting in connection with Foremen's Association of B. & R. R. talk by A. T. Thompson, president, at 6 p.m. on Railroad American House, 8:30.

Public Conference for teachers, Graduate School of Education, conference with French and French-speaking teaching of French Verb in the High School, by Prof. Louis J. A. Mercier, Harvard University, 8:30.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30.

"The Wreckers," annual play, Milton Club, clubhouse, 8:30.

Gentlemen's Night Dinner and entertainment, Twentieth Century Club, Daughters of the American Revolution, 8:30.

"What Every Woman Wants," talk by Frank P. Fisher, 8:30.

"A Soldier's Letter in Hamlet," talk by G. C. Cooper, 8:30.

Hollis Street Theater—American Opera Company in "The Flight From the Seraglio," 8:30.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Cleaning day, Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p.m. Copley Plaza—Eastman Kodak Company, exhibition; Association meeting, Foreign Police Association, meeting, Boston, 8:30.

Branch, talks by Raymond L. Buell, Clarence H. Harrington, Henry Kitteridge, North Main St. Club, presentation, Harvard Teachers' Association, general discussion on "Student Requirements for Student Achievement," morning session, Sanders Theater, Harvard University, 10; luncheon session, Commander Hotel, 1.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1891 by Mary Baker Eddy

An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Company, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries, \$1.00 per year; one month, 25c; three months, 75c; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 168, Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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## KELLOGG VIEW MOVES FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

far legislation with apppellations such as "pacifist," "internationalist," "Socialist," "Communist."

The state conference took action toward acquiring land to be given as a state forest to be named for the D. A. R., appointing a committee to carry out the plan. It also adopted resolutions in favor of further restriction of immigration and indoctrination of the national defense act.

"*Pagliacci*"—Michio Ito

To round out last evening's program of "*Pagliacci*," at the Hollis Street Theater, the American Opera Company mounted a pastiche of music, dancing, piano solos, and a chorus. Michio Ito, Japanese dancer, set forth his interpretation of a Chinese actor, to music of Ravel, Albeniz's Tango, Debussy's "Golliwog's Cakewalk," and a trio of sketches by Scriabin and another set from Yamao's "Oto No Naga." It was in the last two of these that the dancer found the most characteristic idiom for the sinuous interweavings and alert posing that constitute a major part of his performance.

To judge from the sample heard last evening of Gadman's "The Sunless Land," the scene for chorus drawn from Act I, the work makes little departure from the traditional cantata or oratorio idiom.

"*Pagliacci*" enlisted Natalie Hall for a gemesone Nedda, Charles Helyer for a skillfully acted Canio, Allan Burt for a Silvio who owned a richer voice than some of his fellows, but less adeptness in acting, Mark Daniels for a Tonio whose cupidity and slyness penetrated the outer mask of heaviness, and Edison Rice for a Beppe who slipped through his role with due suaveness. By the time the opera had drawn on to the end of the second act, the young singers, who started so bravely on their way at the beginning, had lost much of the freshness and clearness of voice which is a good part of their charm. But one cannot exact every perfection from these youngsters who, in the current fashion, stress action and character interpretation rather than sheer beauty of singing.

C. B.

YALE APPOINTE DR. LUCCOCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Appointment of the Rev. Dr. Halford E. Luccock as professor of homiletics in Yale Divinity School is announced by the university. Professor Luccock, who is the son of Bishop Nathaniel Luccock, is a graduate of Northwestern University, and received the B. D. degrees from Union Theological Seminary; the M. A. degree from Columbia University; the D. D. degree from Syracuse University, and the degree of doctor of letters from Allegheny College.

REY O. WEST

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

NEW YORK

PARIS (AP)—The newspaper Excelsior says that the speech of Mr. Kellogg on the aims of America in the war and the outlawry of war brought no change in the question of a multi-lateral treaty signed between Paris and Washington. The paper added that the speech, however, indicated the possibility of a compromise acceptable to all powers.

Aristide Briand has not yet had time to study the terms of Mr. Kellogg's last note. It is possible that he will answer it before the end of the month. He probably will make new suggestions which, while safeguarding all guarantees and obligations of the League of Nations pact, tend to superimpose the moral international pact of solidarity. This would be the reservation that transgression by any signatory will suffice to permit liberty of action by the other signatories.

GENEVA ATTACHES IMPORTANCE

TO MR. KELLOGG'S SPEECH

BY WALTER ROBERT MATTHEWS

GERMAN SERVICE EXTENDED

TO THE RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINES AND TOURIST AGENCIES

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## NEW ENGLAND URGED TO LEAD TRADE STUDY

Permanent "Planned Prosperity" for Nation Is Being Sought

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New England was urged, at the tenth quarterly meeting of the New England Council here, to take the lead, as the most important manufacturing section of the United States, in studying the problems of an increasingly industrial age to achieve a permanent "planned prosperity" for the nation.

A growing policy of manufacturers to find out how much of their goods the market calls for and then schedule their production on that basis, instead of simply pushing production and hoping to sell the goods, was pointed out by John S. Lawrence, president of the Council, as one progressive step.

"It now seems that we must start with investigations of consumption, and then work back through distribution to production," he said. "Were it possible for most of our New England factories to schedule their consumption, economies in distribution, a consequent strengthening of their position, would result."

### Consumers' Demand

One method of ascertaining the consumers' demand for staple goods was described by Neil Borden of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, who emphasized the importance of distribution censuses such as one recently completed by the Department of Commerce in Providence.

Mr. Lawrence pointed out the importance of the nationwide economic survey recently made by a committee of business leaders headed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and recommended similar studies in New England "to assist our manufacturers to get into those fields of industry most capable of expansion and to organize themselves effectively to reach quickly the most promising markets at home and abroad."

He stressed this diversification of industry and the adoption of new industries as a necessary policy to provide employment for workers who are released by improved mechanical efficiency in the older industries.

### Output Increases

"Taking the United States as a whole," he said, "the number of wage earners in all factories was 4 per cent less than in 1920, while the output was between 6 and 7 per cent greater. In 1926 the number of workers in all factories combined was 8 per cent less than in 1923. These figures indicate an average increase of efficiency of output per worker in all industries in the United States of no less than 15 per cent since 1923."

He noted an "enormous increase of persons engaged in trade, transportation, and clerical service," and believed this the basis of rising costs of distribution. He held this to be one of the outstanding problems which manufacturers of New England and the rest of the country must face. The manufacturer is getting less, and distribution is eating up more of the consumer's dollar than ever before, he asserted.

### Federal Budget Board

William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Economic Foundation, presented the plan developed by himself and Waddill Catchings in their book, "The Road to Plenty," for stabilizing property. The plan calls for a federal budget board to gather and measure the data which best show the adequacy of consumer income and to determine when certain expenditures are to be made under a policy of long-range planning of public works.

Check-ups of business policies by Vermont manufacturing concerns

after the flood in that State have turned the disaster into a blessing to many industries, T. F. Flanagan, of the Committee on Merchandising and Advertising, told the council. "It is no disaster," he said, "when a manufacturer loses business on which he had a very weak hold and that could better be served by some other section of the country. It adapts quickly to new conditions, finds new and sound uses, revises designs and selling methods to build a stronger business. That is what Vermont is doing."

A water transportation committee was organized under auspices of the council and decided to commence a survey of the port facilities of New England and other manufacturing section of the United States, in studying the problems of an increasingly industrial age to achieve a permanent "planned prosperity" for the nation.

The negotiations have resulted in an agreement between the delegates to recommend to their governments not only the removal of all prohibi-

## TARIFF AMITY RECOMMENDED BY DELEGATES

Representatives of 12 Countries Agree Over Removal of Certain Restrictions

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GENEVA.—A notable advance toward freeing European industry from the restrictions of export prohibition has been made by a conference representing 12 states which have been considering the possibility of the removal of prohibitions on bones, hides and the raw materials of leather, fur and glue.

The negotiations have resulted in an agreement between the delegates to recommend to their governments not only the removal of all prohibi-

tions under discussion but also the gradual reduction of the remaining export duties.

This is the first time that the states have endeavored to reach an agreement on the possibility of simultaneous action for the reduction of tariffs as applied to certain wares, and thus a valuable precedent has been established for future action on a wider scale. Admittedly the material debt with do not occupy a very important place in the negotiations, but the procedure instituted for the removal of these prohibitions and results obtained are highly satisfactory, for they point to the increasing desire of nations to remove the barriers which obstruct economic co-operation between states.

Thus the first fruits of the conference which was recently held on the prohibition of export and import restrictions is welcomed here as another proof of the value of the League of Nations in the economic sphere. The states taking part in the raw hides and bones conference include France, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Hungary, and Holland.

## To Run for Senate as "Bone Dry"



MRS. LILLIAN F. FEICKERT  
President of New Jersey Women's Republican Club and Former  
Republican National Committeewoman.

## WOMAN SEEKS SENATE SEAT

Mrs. Lillian Feickert of New Jersey to Run as "Bone Dry"

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

CAMDEN, N. J.—Declaring that pressure exerted by the "bone drys" of New Jersey had induced her to become a candidate for nomination for United States Senator, Mrs. Lillian Ford Feickert, former Republican National Committeewoman and president of the New Jersey Women's Republican Club, has expressed the belief that the strength of the Republican women of New Jersey is sufficient to gain her the victory.

Mrs. Feickert asserted, in a recent speech, that her platform included strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and a continuance of Coolidge policies. Statistics, she as-

serted, proved that her stand on the prohibition enforcement issue represented the wishes of a majority of voters.

Mrs. Feickert's opponents for the nomination will be former Gov. Edward C. Stokes; Hamilton F. Keam, former National Committeeman, and former United States Senator Joseph S. Freylinghuysen.

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## W. C. BRIDGEMAN WARNS JINGOES IN PARLIAMENT

First Lord of Admiralty Says New Negotiations in Prospect on Naval Arms

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Warning jingoes in the House of Commons against "spoilin'" the endeavors of Great Britain, the United States and Japan to reach a further agreement on the limitation of naval armaments, W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, in presenting decreased annual estimates for 1928-29, maintained that fresh negotiations were in prospect, and expressed confidence in the result of the reopening of issues unfortunately muddled at Geneva.

The United States, Mr. Bridgeman said, had a perfect right to hold its own views about its program as Britain had, but he warned that failure to reach an agreement at Geneva is a great tragedy, going to lead to war.

"We discussed most frankly," Mr. Bridgeman continued, "all aspects of this question, without any ill-feeling, and we agreed to nearly every point except one, cruisers, as far as I know. Let the honorable members opposite do something to help this country get further opportunities for discussing limitations as far as possible certainly it is open to the three countries, and also European countries to meet together, not perhaps immediately, but in the course of a comparatively short time, and do something further in the direction of limitation.

### Deutes' Antagonism Exists

"But every step in that direction will be spoilt and vitiated if the honorable members of this house try to pretend that we have done something which has only made antagonism between this country and America, which does not exist."

Mr. Bridgeman, in the course of his statement, also said that there was no more reason he knew to suppose the American fleet was going to be used for the purpose of aggression than to suppose the British fleet was likely to be used for the same purpose. Therefore too much stress had been laid upon the relation between the failure of the conference at Geneva and this particular program.

The cruiser problem was very difficult for the United States, Japan and Great Britain, he said, because the requirements of the three countries were so entirely different. But it was not the fact that the failure at Geneva had led to the naval program at Washington. If he was right in thinking that, they need not look with any great despair at the oppor-

tunities which might come in future for limitation. He did hope that members of Parliament would not suggest that the failure had led to any strained relations between the two countries.

### Britain Scrapped Most Ships

Mr. Bridgeman claimed that Britain had scrapped far more ships since the war than any other power. At Washington, he said, the United States made a very generous contribution to limitation, and scrapped about 500,000 tons, but Britain had then already scrapped 1,300,000 tons and had since destroyed more, its total tonnage scrapped since the armistice amounting to 2,139,000 tons.

Britain's present naval expenditure, too, he said, was relatively small. It amounted now to 7 per cent on the total budget, compared with 8.5 in the United States and 14.5 in Japan.

## LORING DONATES \$100,000 AWARD

(Continued from Page 1)

take his position with the Boston and Maine Railroad, which was in the depths financially. Mr. Loring once more succeeded in having use less lines abandoned, in speeding up freight and passenger service, in consolidating all the offices of the road in a new building, and finally in managing a \$13,000,000 reorganization, putting the road upon a sound basis.

Mr. Loring was born in Boston, his father having been a broker here. Prior to the war he carried the Saginaw Tractor Company of Saginaw, Mich., from the red entry side of the ledger to prosperity; organized the Nevada Consolidated Copper Mine, and as manager of the Des Moines, Fort Dodge & Southern Railroad, brought that road from receivership to solvency.

### Ideals Bind Two Nations

Hungarian residents of the United States contributed more than \$36,000 to the fund for the raising of the monument on Riverside Drive in recognition of the "ideals of liberty which bind the two nations in one of the closest bonds of international friendship."

Baron Zsigmond de Perenyi, who headed the visiting delegation as representative of the Hungarian Regent, Count Laszlo Szchenyi, Hungarian Minister to the United States, Dr. Eugene Sipoc, Mayor of Budapest, were among the speakers at the dedication.

The statue, was executed by Louis Horvay, Budapest sculptor, and officially presented to the City of New York by Mrs. Gesa D. Berko, president of the Kossuth Monument Committee.

### Dramatic Career

LaJoa (Louis) Kossuth was the son of a Protestant family of noble rank. Entering the Parliament of Pest in 1833, he thenceforth identified himself with reform measures.

For his liberal activities he was finally imprisoned. In 1844 he founded a national league in opposition to the Viennese Government and later went to the Hungarian Diet. In 1848 he was instrumental in bringing about a revolution and became Governor of Free Hungary.

The interference of Russia, however, rendered the revolution unavailing and Kossuth was forced to take refuge in Turkey, where he was held a prisoner. Being released in 1851 through the influence of Great Britain and the United States he

## Hungarians Join Americans in New Tribute to Kossuth

Unveiling of New York Statue Recalls Ideals and Dramatic Career of Patriot

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**NEW YORK**—Louis Kossuth, whose name is recorded in Hungarian history as a symbol of freedom, now stands in heroic bronze upon the shores of the Hudson.

The slow, measured notes of the "Szózák," the Hungarian national anthem, floated out across the broad river. Thousands of voices took up the refrain. A wind-ripped flag of red, white and green dipped smartly in salute, and the Hungarians of America dedicated to their adopted land a new "Statue of Liberty."

The dedication marked the seventy-sixth anniversary of the visit of Kossuth to America.

### AFGHAN RULER ANXIOUS TO VISIT UNITED STATES

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**LONDON**—The Afghan King is extremely anxious to visit the United States before his return to Kabul, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed. The difficulty, however, arises from the fact that the distinguished traveler wish to go in an official capacity. With the presidential election imminent the trip may not, therefore, be easy to arrange at such short notice.

The reports published today that Ananullah has decided to abandon his Moscow visit are denied by the Afghan legation.

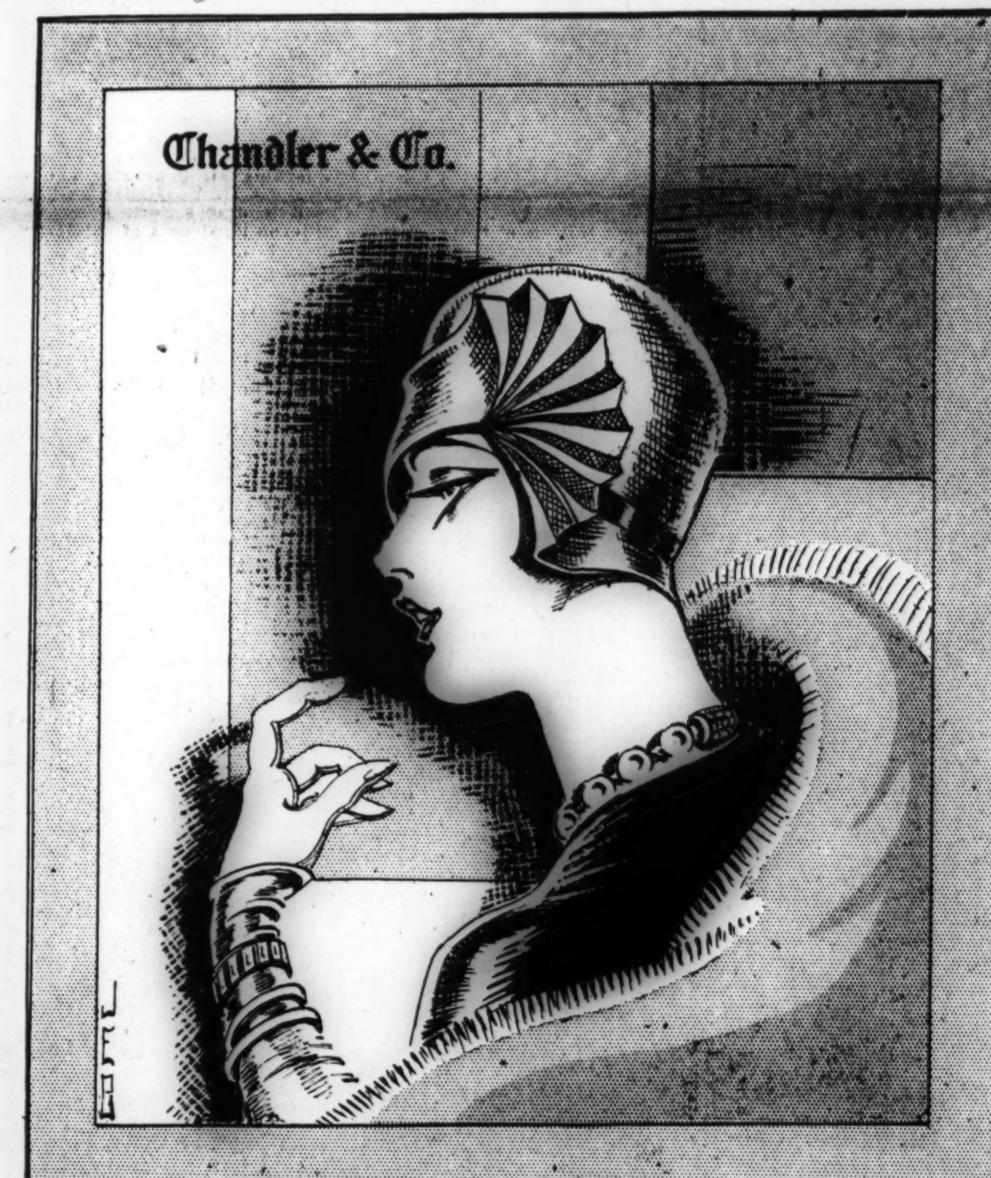
His present intention is to return to his own country across Russia, but the trip to America opens a prospect of his becoming the first eastern monarch to go round the world, and whether this will outweigh the desirability of not offending Afghanistan's northern neighbor is still uncertain.

## IBSEN CELEBRATIONS CONTINUED IN NORWAY

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**OSLO**—The Ibsen festivals started yesterday with the opening at the university library of an exposition of Ibseniana in the presence of King Haakon, Crown Prince Olaf and a number of foreign guests consisting mainly of authors, scholars and artistic managers.

The National Theater, from the front of which was flashed Ibsen's name, gave a performance of "Brand" before a distinguished audience, including the King, Crown Prince and cabinet members. The Norwegian Authors' League afterward gave a ceremonial supper.



Drawn from hat shown by Chandler & Co.

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Camille Roger's medium irregular brim that is so becomingly chic.

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# Secretary of State Explains United States Position in Efforts for World Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

France and the United States to the arbitration treaty recites that France by their example not only to demonstrate their condemnation of war as an instrument of national policy in their mutual relations, but also to hasten the time when the perfection of international arrangements for the peaceful settlement of international disputes shall have eliminated forever the possibility of war among any of the powers of the world; but a preamble is not a binding part of a treaty, if war is to be abolished it must be through the action of a specific treaty.

Even though a formal statement, however, a formal expression of the peaceful aspirations of the governments and their common desire to perfect a mechanism for the peaceful settlement of justiciable disputes such as that found in the preamble of the arbitration treaty, is, I believe, very helpful since it publicly defines the positions of the two governments in a matter the importance of which is hard to exaggerate.

The arbitration treaty itself I regard as a distinct advance over any of its predecessors, and I hope it can serve as a model for use in negotiations with other governments with which we have no arbitration treaty or where the existing Root treaties shortly expire. I have already instituted negotiations with the British and Japanese Governments on the basis of the principles which I submitted to France in December, and I have indicated to all inquiring governments that I shall be pleased to conclude with them new treaties similar to that recently signed with France.

In a comprehensive series of such bilateral treaties, can be put into effect between the United States and the other nations of the world, I feel that a very effective mechanism for the peaceful settlement of justiciable disputes will have been established. At such such importance to the treaty just concluded with France that I shall discuss its provisions briefly before proceeding to a discussion of the correspondence which has been exchanged with France on the subject of the so-called Briand Reciprocal Procedure.

Article 1 of the new arbitration treaty contains the language of the first paragraph of the first article of the Bryan treaty of 1914 providing for investigation and conciliation of all disputes not settled by diplomacy or submitted to arbitration. My purpose in including this reference to the Bryan treaty was to recognize and to affirm the procedure established under the Bryan treaties and to unite by reference in one document the related processes of conciliation and arbitration.

The force and effect of the Bryan treaty with which the Bryan treaty has been imitated in the new treaty, nor was it intended that it should be. This is the understanding of both governments and note to that effect has been exchanged. So far as the legal effect of the new treaty is concerned Article 1 could be left out entirely and mention of the Bryan treaty made only in Article 2 where there is reference to the conciliation procedure under the Bryan treaty.

Article 2 provides that:

All differences relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a clause in any treaty or otherwise which has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy, which have not been referred to arbitration, shall be referred to the above-mentioned Permanent Inter-

national Commission, and which are being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, may be submitted to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of Oct. 18, 1907, or to some other competent tribunal as shall be provided in such case by special agreement, when special agreement shall provide for the organization of such tribunal if necessary or questions at issue, and settle the terms of reference.

It also contains a clause providing that a final award must in each case be ratified by the advice and consent of the Senate. This is the usual practice in the United States and I do not know of a single case where the Senate has refused to consent to any special agreement of arbitration.

Article 8 excludes from arbitration under the treaty disputes the subject matter of which is within the domestic jurisdiction of either of the parties, involves the interests of third parties, depends upon a third party, or involves the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, and depends upon or involves the observance of the obligations of France under the Convention of the League of Nations. It is difficult for me to see what claim of right any government could properly request arbitration of disputes covered by these exceptions since few, if any, would present questions

justiciable in their nature. As a practical matter, therefore, I do not expect that the application of the new treaty is materially restricted by the four clauses of exclusion contained in its scope, questions involving the vital interests of the contracting states. This clause was borrowed from an Anglo-French arbitration treaty of 1908 and represented the reservations generally regarded as necessary 20 years ago.

#### Reasons for Elimination

Arbitration has repeatedly proved its worth since its establishment of such varied and all-inclusive exceptions can be construed to cover almost any substantial international dispute and might well operate to defeat the very purpose of an arbitration treaty. I am of the opinion, however, that the questions excluded from arbitration, in this respect the new treaty is a much more satisfactory and practical instrument for the adjustment of justiciable international controversies than is the original arbitration treaty of 1908 and that only justiciable questions that are susceptible to arbitration.

I do not agree with the pronouncement of many organizations and publicists engaged in the discussion of international arbitration to the effect that arbitration is not a political question.

I have discussed at some length the question of whether or not arbitration is a political question.

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## FEDERAL INCOME TAX MAY REACH HALF A BILLION

Exponents of Cut Watch to Note Total, on Which Plea Will Be Based

**SPECIAL FROM MONTEREY BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—Sixty-four collections districts over the United States were swamped with final income tax returns in the last day of filing for the calendar year 1927, with a total that may mount to \$500,000,000.

On the returns of the year will depend in part whether the President's proposed tax cut of \$225,000,000 will take effect. The income tax on individuals and corporations is the Government's largest single item of revenue, amounting last year to more than \$2,000,000,000. The total amount collected for the quarter ending March 15, 1927, was \$604,835,000. The Administration does not expect as much this March.

Revenue agents have been at work in special forces in cities over the United States in banks and department stores while mobile forces have gone throughout rural districts collecting the flood of checks, greenbacks and bullion. It will take some time before accurate figures on the total are in. Last year, collectors' telegrams showed the amount had reached \$463,960,000 by March 19, which will be a gauge by which to measure this year's probable returns, in relation to proposed tax reductions.

The income tax forms one of the most vexed and difficult problems in the field of taxation. At present 12 states levy individual income taxes, the citizens paying taxes both to state and national government. Income of corporations are now taxed federally and locally.

In view of double and multiple taxation in this field arguments for income tax abandonment have been advanced. It is charged that "the overhead expense of collecting the income taxes are so great that this consideration alone is self-condemnatory of such a system."

On the other hand, it is argued that since the Federal Government is already in the field, has well organized machinery for collecting such taxes, and since the taxes paid by the corporations form the largest single item in its revenue schedule, there seems small chance that it will abandon the field, and that the states should accordingly withdraw.

It is well known that practically every corporation of any size pays taxes in more than one state, because it has property or does business in various states, and each state claims the right to tax income earned on property situated within its boundaries.

The Federal Government collected more than \$1,300,000,000 corporation taxes in the fiscal year 1927. Data is not available to show the taxes paid state by the same corporations, but the amount is heavy; for example, in Pennsylvania corporations pay between 45 and 50 per cent of all taxes collected, and in New York about one-third.

As against arguments to repeal income taxes, are declarations that the tax corresponds most closely with capacity of taxpayers to pay, and that difficulties of collection, although large, are surmountable. Opponents of state income taxes point out that recently the man has not made progress. Formerly popular, since 1919 no new state has adopted the tax, and several have rejected it.

## ESTATE LEVIES ISSUE IN FLORIDA

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Romanist church, would be enough, according to Colonel Knight, to carry the Peninsular State against him.

Reputation of Smith

I cannot, myself, see in this issue more than a contributing force to the repudiation of Smith, which I think is well to be expected in Florida. The section from which I am writing is very largely populated by people who have come here from the middle West. Many, of course, have returned to their homes because of the collapse of the real estate boom. Nevertheless, the great mass of permanent residents here hark back in their origin to that section of the country which has long stood for prohibition and against Catholicism.

Orlando, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ocala, and innumerable smaller towns and villages scattered between, except for the tropical foliage apparent on every hand, are like outposts of New England, Michigan or Nebraska, set down in a southern clime. Their people still have the interests and convictions of their earlier days. When I was in St. Petersburg the convention of the southern states' prohibition organizations had not been held, but the temper of the people there with whom I talked clearly indicated that the formal demand made on them by that conference for the defeat, either in convention or afterward, of any wet candidate would meet with the overwhelming support of the voters of that vicinity.

**Republicans Not Organized**  
So far as a contest after the nomination is concerned, this side of the

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## Always Courtesy, Daintiness, Beauty, Along Railways of Japan

A Ticket for Yokohama! What Connotations! A Name That Captivates, Like San Francisco, Singapore, Bombay and Buenos Aires

WHEN I departed from the hotel in Kyoto the proprietor and seven assistants stood on the terrace and bowed deeply in unison, though the gratuities I had distributed were as small as permitted me to leave in the possession of any self-esteem whatever. At the railway station another component persons from the hotel, speaking sufficiently all necessary languages, attended to my luggage and the other details, and directly the train appeared, the limited express from Shimonoseki to Tokyo, exactly on its schedule time.

Meanwhile I had purchased a

company, in Europe; for the run from Shimonoseki to Tokyo is one of about 24 hours. The arrangement in these is distinctly European, but the second-class sleeping carriages are quite Japanese and not unlike the interior of the middle-class Japanese home. But everywhere, even to the third class, that cleanliness which in Japan is indeed very closely akin to godliness, is apparent. In fact, it might almost be said to be the keynote of life in Japan, and it is as marked on the trains as anywhere.

Especially striking is the military precision of operation and the care evident in the maintenance of service. Guards are everywhere, especially where the tracks intersect. Even at the nonstop station, the limited express is greeted by all of the guards with rigid attention and the salute—for who knows what major-general or other may be on board?

### Warnings Unjustified

In the restaurant car of the Japanese Limited Express one dines for the equivalent of 75 cents, gold, and dines reasonably well. There is always courtesy, and here again I found that the "warnings" offered me by people in Shanghai and elsewhere as to the annoyances I should, as an American, be certain to encounter in Japan, were unnecessary and unjustified. In point of fact, during five weeks of travel on Japanese steamships and trains and brief tarry in a number of hotels I met with not a single piece of discourtesy worth mentioning. True, in Japan a dozen menials do not jump at the call "boy" as they do in Shanghai, nor is the foreigner gently beguiled by the repeated designation of "master." Japanese psychology differs markedly from Chinese, but that does not affect the uniform politeness with which the stranger is greeted in Japan, provided only that he reciprocates in reasonable degree.

Regarding the exquisite beauty of the country between Kyoto and the capital one deplores the fact that he has not time to traverse it on foot, as a well-known American educator has just come to Japan to do. There are so many delightful little villages where one would like to tarry, and such attractively located large towns where you feel that there must be an excellent inn whose proprietor would welcome you with smiles and bows. Indeed, having had even a few days' experience with the Japanese, one feels confident that a walking tour of Japan would be the event of a lifetime and that kindness and assistance would be encountered always, despite exclusion acts. And the cleanliness everywhere! The country seems to have been freshly laundered and then put out in the bright sunlight to dry. It sparkles and glows like the English countryside on a bright April morning. And the railways of Japan permit one to see much more of the country than in most lands, for there are few deep cuts and much of the native life is near the railway line. But for so overpopulated a country there are surprisingly many open spaces, thickly wooded hillsides, rich meadows and lovely lakes. And then as one approaches the great Pacific port, with the wonderful Japanese capital, only a little beyond, there upon the horizon, delicate as a perfectly shaped cloud, symmetrical and graceful as a piece of Satsuma, rises the glistening cone of Fujiyama, seeming to epitomize all the beauty and daintiness of Japan.

M. T. G.

### REPRESENTATIVE PLAN IS ADOPTED BY MASONS

Closer fraternal relations between Masonic Grand Jurisdictions in most nations of the world with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. & A. M., is seen in the adoption by the latter body of a "representative system" whereby it will appoint well qualified Masonic persons to be representatives of this Massachusetts body to other Grand Jurisdictions, with reciprocal privileges for such

**The Changing Pictures**  
The distance from Kyoto to Yokohama is about 525 miles, and in the course of the journey one learns much of Japan and encounters one revelation after another of the matchless beauty of the country. He enjoys, on this limited express, the use of an "observation car," quite like those on the American trains, equipped with all sorts of things, even a piano and library. Here, as the train winds in and out of the valley between rich vine-covered hillsides, skirts tumbling streams or traverses emerald-green meadows and immense rice paddies, the traveler reposes in the utmost comfort and regards such a series of ever-changing natural pictures as few, if any, lands in the world can offer.

The Japanese Limited Express carries, as its first-class equipment, carriages similar to those of the International Sleeping Cars Com-

**In British Columbia**

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is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

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other Grand Lodges, so that all such representatives will have seats in the Grand Lodge to which they have been named.

Amendments to the Grand Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, providing for this plan, have been adopted. The representatives appointed will reside near the Grand Jurisdiction to which they are delegated as representatives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Fraternal relations are exchanged between the Massachusetts Grand Lodge and all a relatively small number of Grand Lodges throughout the world.

## FULLER FAVERS PRIMARY VOTE ON PRESIDENCY

Governor of Massachusetts Says Party Rank and File Should Have Decision

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller has asked the Massachusetts Legislature to make provision to allow voters in the state presidential primary to express a direct preference on presidential candidates in addition to their votes for delegates to the national conventions.

It carried out, the Governor's recommendation would add Massachusetts to the list of 10 states which have both a vote on delegates and a vote on prospective nominees in their presidential primaries.

Moreover, it might go a step further than any of these by permitting the voter simply to write in the name of his favorite instead of confining his choice to a printed list of entries.

### Delegates Run Unpledged

Discussing his proposal formally, the Governor said he would like this method best, and said he thought it would be valid at least under Massachusetts laws. Experience in other states has shown that leading candidates frequently do not permit their names to be printed on the ballot and it is rare that any comprehensive list is filed to put before the voter.

Governor Fuller's recommendation gains significance from the fact that the slate of candidates for delegates-at-large prepared by the chairman of the Republican State Committee is to run unpledged and most of the candidates filed for district delegates are unpledged or pledged to President Coolidge or Mr. Fuller. The Governor has expressed a preference for Herbert Hoover for the Republican nominee.

### Message to Legislature

In his message to the Legislature, he said:

"I recommend legislation that will provide an opportunity for the voter at the presidential primaries to express his preference for President."

"The rank and file of the membership of the political parties have little or no power in the selection of their party candidate for the presidency. They have no part directly for the selection is made for them by delegates. They have part indirectly only to such extent as the votes of the delegates may perceive reflect their preference."

"Under the present law, unless a

delegate declares his preference or a presidential candidate has permitted the use of his name, the voter has no opportunity of expressing his choice. Legislation that provides such an opportunity would be in accord with the principle of the Public Opinion Act which has obtained in Massachusetts for many years."

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY GETS \$500,000 GIFT

Six of 10 Foundations of \$160,000 Each Raised

A gift of \$500,000 for Phillips Academy at Andover for the erection of a library, to be called the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, was announced by Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster of the academy, at a meeting of the Phillips alumni in Boston. The gift, however, is contingent upon the raising of 10 foundations of \$160,000 each it was stated, six of which have already been obtained, and the remainder of which are hoped for by May, in time for the 150th anniversary of the founding of the academy.

The 10 foundations, if obtained, will establish teaching and building funds, Dr. Stearns said.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, who is in charge of the anniversary celebration, announced the two-day program would begin May 18, with addresses by the presidents of Yale, Harvard and Princeton, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Amherst, followed by a class dinner, torchlight parades and singing upon the campus. Additional addresses and athletics will occupy the next day.

## COLORADO RIVER BILL FAVERED

House Committee Endorses Plan but Early Vote Is Not Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The six weeks of silence on the new Swing-Johnson Boulder Canyon-dam measure was broken in the House Thursday when its irrigation committee reported the bill with a favorable recommendation.

The bill would authorize the expenditure of \$125,000,000 for the construction of a 550-foot dam and power plant at Boulder or Black Canyon, on the Nevada-Arizona boundary, and the opening of an all-American canal from the Colorado River to Imperial and Coachella Valleys, California.

The additional time granted by the committee to enable the river commissioners of the seven Colorado basin states to continue their negotiations for a compact allocating the waters of the river among the states had brought no intimation of the perfection of any agreement.

While the bill now is out of committee, there is no indication that it will be brought up on the floor for early consideration. Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California, co-author of the measure, said he was uncertain as to the place the House leaders would give it on the schedule.

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SPECIAL OFFER

# RADIO

## Short Waves Are Breaking Isolation of Indian Post

**British Colonel, Through Monitor Contact, Seeks More Effective Short-Wave Set**

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Miles away from civilised centers, out in India, a British Army post stands. Being transported there on one of the magic rugs, you would find upon questioning that you were at Daghaz, Simla Hills. Long, tedious days there for the eight European families, far from their native homes.

Authority must be made manifest, however, and there are those so devoted to national service that they will assume the limitations of the existence to carry on the work of the Empire. And one cannot say too much for such family devotion, as is represented by the wives and children who stay on there with the fathers.

In the old-days these people were out of touch with the rest of the world for long stretches. Improved mails, largely due to aviation, have broken this spell, and—radio. Here, indeed, is a kindly creation which reaches out and clasps hands across mountains and seas.

Radio means much to these people, and yet with this they lack the contacts which will improve their service. Across thousands of miles of sea and land, however, through the mails and this newspaper, the army post at Daghaz is keeping abreast of the latest radio developments. Yes, thank you, radio service for Daghaz via Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

We find in this way this post at Daghaz is one of the outposts of the radio department, far from communications from such places can we keep a world-wide perspective on radio and foresee the trend in set design.

In this morning's mail came a familiar envelope from our good friend out there, Col. C. E. Steele. His letter tells the story far better than could the writer. It reads as follows:

"In your letter of the twenty-eighth of July last year you very kindly said that you would be interested in hearing how you make out with your radio endeavors out there. I am taking you at your word! Well, so far as my personal endeavors are concerned, I am only able to indulge in reception work, and even this I fear is only of a very amateurish nature, as there are no radio engineers on this isolated hilltop, which boasts, during the winter season, no more than eight families—that is, European families.

I place my reliance almost entirely on the radio articles in The Christian Science Monitor, which I know has no ax to grind of any kind, and therefore anything which appears in its radio pages is not just stuffing, as must so often be the case in those radio periodicals which must be offered weekly or monthly.

"As you know, I have imported a Browning-Drake receiver; and this, from the Indian radiotelecast stations at Calcutta and Bombay, is proving very satisfactory except that I do not get enough volume to operate a loudspeaker properly. Quality of reception is delightful; but volume, unless controlled, is too much for earphones but not quite enough to get distinct reception from a loudspeaker. I admit that my instrument (L. S.) is some years old and it is likely that the more modern instruments are more sensitive. My difficulty lies in not knowing what type to purchase.

"I read of Exponential horns, coil driven diaphragms, cone speakers, and what not, and I am left uncertain what is best suited for my purpose.

## Quality Radio Service

Of the better kind. Instant service by thoroughly trained men at your home or in our laboratory.

The rates are reasonable.

**J. B. Hunter Co.**

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"We Carry Greeting Cards and Mottoes for All Occasions"

radio, and he is now manager of radiocasting for Philco.

Neely, newspaperman, music critic, radio operator, station manager and magazine editor, was born in Philadelphia. After his graduation from the Penn Charter School he became a copy boy in the office of the Philadelphia Press, and worked up until he became Sunday editor, music critic and editor of the children's page.

In 1903 he was a reporter for the New York Sun and a year later business manager of the Booklovers Magazine. He returned to Philadelphia to become in turn city editor, acting managing editor, and music critic of the Evening Telegraph. When the Philadelphia Operatic Society and the Aero Club of Pennsylvania were formed in 1908 Neely was one of the organizers. When airplanes were being developed and still a novelty, Neely staged quite a few flying exhibitions.

After forming one of the first wireless clubs in America in 1910 Neely began to write fiction, and has written 10 novels and about 50 short stories. To obtain material he sailed as wireless operator aboard ships to many parts of the world. Neely went overseas with the Y. M. C. A. and after the armistice he remained in Europe with a motion-picture company. On his return to America he entered radio and became director of WIP, Philadelphia. In 1922 he started a radio magazine, which later expanded into Radio in the Home. He also originated the radio department of the Country Gentle-

men's Club.

The "Old Stager" will present Victor Herbert's "Eileen," with Jessie Dragonette, soprano, singing the title rôle and also that of Rosie Flynn, with Harold Sanford as musical director, as the Philco feature. March 17, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time (8 o'clock, central standard time).

The cast for the presentation:

Eileen Rose Flynn

Jessica Dragonette

Colin O'Day

Lady Maude

Muriel Wilson

Bobbie Riddle

E. Boardman Sanchez

Shane Lester

Norman Jolley

Colonel Steele

Charles Robinson

Musical Director

Harold Sanford

This operetta will be heard through WJZ, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WSH, WRC, WSD, WSO, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDFA, WHAS, WSM, WVB, WBT and WJAX.

Atmospherics make such havoc with reception on the long waves (i.e., 200 to 600-meter band) that one can never ask one's friends to listen with the certainty that reception will be worth listening to. I hope you will not think I have presumed too much on your kind letter in pouring out my radio troubles in this way. You may be sure that I will be very appreciative of any advice, and do bring along that S. W. set!"

Here is a word picture of what radio is meaning and can mean in the future to isolated people, and it can only act as a great incentive for those engaged in the publishing of the news that helps these people to carry on with their radio progress.

It is rather odd that the best short-wave foreign phone station we get here is in the United States, that Colonel Steele reports. Eindhoven. We are in the midst of several short wave receiver developments and we hope to have a really good one to devote to those engaged in isolated foreign service.

The vocal duo to be heard during this half-hour presentation consists of Mortimer Chadbourn, tenor, and Taylor Buckley, baritone.

WEAF, WWJ and WSAI will transmit this program.

The piano duet, Lester Place and Robert Pascarella, in playing "Flapperette," a composition which has technical aspirations, have set for themselves no easy task in the radio-casting program entitled "Twin Pairs of Harmony" scheduled for NBC Red Network listeners on Saturday evening, March 17, at 9:30 o'clock, eastern standard time (8:30 o'clock, central standard time).

The vocal duo to be heard during this half-hour presentation consists of Mortimer Chadbourn, tenor, and Taylor Buckley, baritone.

WEAF, WWJ and WSAI will transmit this program.

The program by the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch, in the RCA Hour, will be heard Saturday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, will contain the following selections:

Finale from "Symphony No. 2," Brahms

Serenade for Stringed Orchestra, Haydn

Nutcracker Suite, Tchaikovsky

Waltz Movement from "Fantastic Symphony"..... Berlioz

Perpetual Motion..... Strauss

It will be heard through WJZ,

WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR,

KYW, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG,

WSH, WRC, WSD, WSO, WOC,

WHO, WOW, WDFA, WHAS, WSM,

WVC, WBT and KOA.

Upon their depend style, freedom of movement and a woman's whole appearance. To help you attain all this our long experience is at your service.

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## Radio Programs

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Edgett.

WBZ-TV, Standing by

Emma.

WBZ-TV, The Auto Show with Aunt

Emma.

&lt;p

# Household Arts and Decoration

## Decorative Art at the Lord and Taylor Exhibition—Jean Dunand

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

"To speak of 'modern art' with a disapproving tone is to challenge the dignity of our times." Jean Dunand.

The demand of a forceful and inquiring generation has roused

from its dreams of long-quiet periods the genius of interior decoration. Once more, after a hundred years of tender subservience to old forms and reverent reiterations of lovely modes inadequate for the expression of contemporary thought and striving, the industrial arts have awakened to the trumpet call of a new and articulate civilization. Artistically the movement is full of promise, even of superb achievement. To the writer, at least, it seems to hold also large ethical values. She believes that the modern furnishings will contribute to the resurgence of home instincts, that the objects which have failed in rooms not expressive of their moods and ways will find delight in the furniture and ornaments which speak intimately to them in the language of the world they are experiencing; that it will bring parents closer to their daughters and sons by the mere fact of inclusion in an environment artistically young where the generations may abide together in sympathy and mirth.

Another thought-provoking element in this modernistic movement is its democracy. At a time when the democratic experiment is under particular scrutiny, it is pleasant to receive this gift from sources which recognize as their concern the pleasure of all classes. The designs are the work of artist-craftsmen who admit that machinery, however much it has been allowed to tyrannize over talent and taste, is yet potentially beneficial, and must be accepted and employed in order to distribute widely works of value and beauty. These are not chiefly for museums but for homes and many of them can be had in Europe at moderate prices, which will be the case in the United States as soon as the demand for them justifies American manufacturers in production on a large scale. It is expressive of this dramatic urge that in Paris the great department stores have been the makers and sellers of the new art, and that in New York, Macy, Wanamaker, Saks, Abraham & Straus, and Marshall Field have had notable exhibitions of it, and that Lord and Taylor is holding a magnificent exposition of French originals exceeding in number, variety, and beauty anything which heretofore has been seen of



Portrait of Madame Agnes in Eggshell Lacquer and Metals, by Jean Dunand, shown in the Exposition of Modern French Decorative Art at Lord & Taylor's, New York.

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8 Teaspoons \$6.00, 4 Doses, Knives \$15.00, Forks \$10.00, Spoons \$10.00, Butter Knives \$2.00, in elegant case.

Any part of above at same prices

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One slice folds quickly into a treat, that brings out the full goodness of the bread sandwich spread.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## New Education in Spain Gives Challenge to Term 'Backward'

**I**N THE smug way we sometimes give in to, we have for many years designated Spain as a "backward" country. But to the investigator of trends in public education Spain has some amazing things to show. A whole school built on the theory of surrounding a child with beautiful things and practical materials, thus allowing him freedom to educate himself. A school without a single screwed down desk, without textbooks, without a rigid course of study. A school working out over period of years careful comparisons of the progress of children of varying mental ages. That school is the Principe de Asturias in Madrid, ordered through an adaptation of the Brussels Decey method of letting children learn by doing.

At the modern Institut Escuela we found the training of hand and eye coupled with appreciation of beautiful things in the making of pottery, batiks, clay models and designs for cloth and tile. There, too, we found an interesting new theory of teaching by cycles, of repeating the same cycle of things to be investigated each year, but ever intensified and widened as the pupils progress. The Institut begins French, geometry and natural science, for example, in its lower grades, in a simple and practical way, repeating those same subjects with increasing difficulties through the years.

The first generation of elementary school pupils trained in this way has been so successful in secondary school—the Escuela is also a secondary school—that the authorities have encouraged the experimental work to go on.

Another school has a model house the most complete, the most fully equipped, that we have seen anywhere for teaching girls the tasks of the household—cooking, sewing, laundry, beautifying.

Schools such as these are now serving as the model and experimental schools of Spain's public school system. To them are sent dozens of teachers in training for their required year of practice teaching.

## Field Trips to Villages

In the progressive schools education is not common. Indeed, in an enormously interesting art school in Madrid (for the making of Spanish pottery) we found a parallel to our own floating university. The directors, father and son, of that ceramics school take groups of their more advanced pupils, girls and boys, on summer vacation excursions of a month or more to some picturesque village, often far from good trains or roads, whose people, dress, and buildings will serve as models for their painting on vase and tile. There the party stays roughing it, or put up by the hospitable country people, making their daily round of domestic chores for the next year's work.

In the colleges coeducation is accepted, at least in theory, and approximately 10 per cent of the college population is feminine. Women are not limited as to the courses they may pursue nor as to the places they may eventually obtain in the school system itself. They may and do attain professorships.

There is in Madrid an excellent Residencia for women students under the directorship of Doña María de Maeztu, one of Spain's greatest educators. Here girls from other parts of Spain may live for a very small sum while attending the university, Teachers' College, or art or music schools.

Men and women teachers in the schools of Spain receive equal pay for the same work, and there is an almost equal number of men and women. Married women are not barred from teaching.

## Opportunity for New Ideas

No country could offer more challenge to the experimenter in education, once he gets the ear of the authorities, than Spain. For it has no great centralized program of education, no uniform course of study. Elementary school consists of six years' training of children from ages 6 to 12. If a child goes to secondary school he enters at the age of 11 and continues six more years. After that comes college or two years of Normales Superiores. Education is compulsory up to the age of 12, but the law is badly enforced.

An inspector is appointed by the Government to, say, every 100 schools. He is given much master of all he supervises, making his own course of study and allowing his school directors as much or as little liberty as he sees fit. Often he allows them much freedom.

Moreover, the educator with ideas finds the Government on the whole receptive. Each year it sends abroad 50 or 60 educators to visit progressive schools and study the educational systems of other countries. These men—there must now be 500 of them in the school system—bring back new theories and plans to be adapted to the schools of Spain.

## Tremendous Building Plan

Five thousand new public schools have been built in Spain in the last five years. At this same rate of 1000 a year the Government hopes to continue building until all the children may be accommodated in public schools. There are now 33,000 public elementary schools, the church schools number 17,000. Of the secondary schools the church still conducts more than half, probably two-thirds.

The Government has more than doubled its annual appropriations to schools since 1914. Federal appropriations go to the support of teachers, and the plan is to increase these appropriations proportionately to the number of new buildings provided, with federal aid, by the local governments. In the last few years teachers' salaries have been materially raised so that the average elementary school salary is 5000 pesetas (about \$1000)—not bad according to Spanish salary schedules.

So much for government-financed schools. There has also been a gratifying work done for education in Spain by its returned emigrés or by Spaniards who have settled and pros-

pered in other lands, but who have not forgotten the needs of their homeland. In the Basque provinces such emigrés have collected money to build and endow 2000 or 3000 schools. For, remembering their own struggles to succeed without the benefit of an education such as is almost universal in other countries, they wished to make such struggle unnecessary for a new generation. In some fine peasant villages will rise up a palatial modern school, perhaps out of all proportion to the needs of the few peasant families there. But there it is, gift of the traveled, monument to a new reverence for the worth of education.

What of all this thrilling new education in Spain? One tangible result is the reduction of illiteracy from 50 out of 100 ten years ago to 40 out of 100 now. Castile, the most progressive in education, has only 15 illiterates in 100; and the Basque provinces, very backward only a few years ago, now rank third in all Spain for their low illiteracy rate.

Most important result must of course be intangible. But in the accomplishment of these new schools, all intelligent and thinking Spaniards will tell you, lies the hope of a new Spain no longer tolerating the term "backward."

## Broadening Effect of Afghan King's Zeal for Education

London Special Correspondence

KING AMANULLAH KHAN, who is now on a visit to Europe, is a most progressive ruler, and has introduced a number of far-reaching reforms in his country to modernize it. Among these reforms the two most important ones are those relating to education and women.

Education was in a very backward condition in Afghanistan when Amanullah Khan came to the throne in 1919. There were the old type of mosque schools in the country, where the mullahs taught the three R's and the recitation of the Koran, to the boys. There were two elementary schools of the modern type and one college for secondary education at Kabul. The King's mother had founded in 1912 a girl's school at Kabul, where there were about 200 students in 1919. There were no art or technical schools in the Kingdom. There were also no mission schools in Afghanistan because missionaries were not allowed to enter the country.

Soon after his accession to the throne, Amanullah Khan took steps to spread education among his people. He ordered public notices to be put up everywhere in the kingdom, which he exhorted the people to send their children to school. Government servants are obliged to send their children to school; and if they do not do so they are fined or even dismissed from the service. Elementary schools have been established in all towns and some of the villages. Two new colleges for secondary education, called Amaniyeh and Amani, have been started at Kabul, the first of which is under French teachers and the second under German teachers. Both elementary and secondary education is free.

Art schools have been established at Kabul and in the provincial capitals, where drawing, painting and modeling of the western type are taught. A museum of art and archaeology has also been started in the capital to educate the people.

Men and women teachers in the schools of Spain receive equal pay for the same work, and there is an almost equal number of men and women. Married women are not barred from teaching.

## Opportunity for New Ideas

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Certainly Boys Are Never More Serious Than When They Are Playing With Miniature Trains. Probably There Is a Waiting List for This Course in Railroading Taught Regularly at the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Mass., by a Harvard Professor to Boys, Many of Whom Are Sons of Harvard Professors.

## The Relation of Education and Income

A series of daily articles based on a study of the cash value of education.

## XI. Part 1—Incomes in Selected Vocations

By EVERETT W. LORD  
Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University

(Copyright, 1928, by Everett W. Lord)

**T**HIS industrial and social development of the race has largely come since the general adoption of the idea of division of labor—or specialization. Probably never in human history was there a time when there was not some division of labor based on differences of individual abilities.

Now the idea has been recognized as the very foundation stone of efficiency.

My grandfather, who lived from 1798 to 1860, was a farmer; at least, that would probably have been the census designation of his occupation.

But between crops he was captain of a small sailing schooner, carrying wheat for time to market, by town and bringing back cargoes of salt and molasses and pewter ware and similar exotic productions. In the winter he made shoes for his own family and the near neighbors, and he was the owner of two or three pairs of rusty forces with which he occasionally extracted teeth. His career appears to have been in no way exceptional and the diversity of his employment not at all unusual, but it would be difficult to find such a man today. We have reached the age of specialization.

There was romance and independence in the old days, but there was little of convenience or comfort, or recreation, or the many other fruits of prosperity that are commonplace to us. These things have come with general recognition of the greater results to be obtained through a limitation of employment to one line in which the worker may be trained.

It is the purpose of this article to present facts which may have some bearing on the important subject of vocations and their varying incomes.

## More Than Money

Let us repeat that the money return is not the only one to be considered by the worker. It is but one form of recompense. It is less important than the satisfaction which comes from the assurance of service rendered, from the realization that one is filling a position for which he is fitted and so contributing to the welfare of the community. But these things cannot easily be measured: degree of contentment or satisfaction can neither be weighed on man-made scales nor registered on graded diets.

It may be that the baker feels as keen satisfaction in the product of his oven as the poet does in the product of his pen. Certainly, a well-baked loaf is much to be preferred to a half-baked lyric; only if both bear the mark of the master hand may they be equally worthy of pride.

No payment in the form of money can satisfy one who feels himself misplaced, and consequently unable to give expression to the spiritual demands of his soul, but, fortunately, it is precisely when one is rightly placed that the product of hand and mind is likely to result in the greatest return, whether measured in terms of contentment or of cash.

Contentment Unmeasurable

We cannot measure contentment, but cash returns are more readily

compared, and, in the Alpha Kappa Psi study of occupational incomes, we have available some interesting figures on this subject. The 7396 individual returns represent approximately 300 different occupations, many of them oft repeated, all of which, for purposes of study, may be grouped in six main fields—industry, business, transportation, professions, personal service, and public services.

Industry includes all occupations dealing directly with raw materials; for example, the primal occupations of man—farming, fishing, hunting, mining; the trades skilled and unskilled, and all forms of manufacturing.

The returns from these occupations vary as greatly as do those from any others, but on the average are less than in any of the five other groups.

## Median Incomes

The following table gives the median incomes of men in various industrial occupations as reported from all parts of the United States:

Occupation	Median Income
Farmer	\$1,415
Mining (coal)	1,860
Iron worker (tinner, molder)	1,860
Cotton miller (looms, mules)	1,830
Fireman (portable engine)	1,620
Engineer (portable engine)	2,250
Sheet metal iron worker	2,250
Sheet metal mason	2,350
Brick layer	2,760
Plasterer	2,660
Painter	1,920
Plumber	2,300
Lithotype operator	1,840

These are the leaders of the industrial occupations: they attract a considerable number of high school graduates, but as a rule, are followed by men with only an elementary education. The men in paid occupations, especially in factories, bring down the average earnings to the median figures of our elementary school group—an average of \$1450 for all men in that group.

It is the purpose of this article to present facts which may have some bearing on the important subject of vocations and their varying incomes.

## More Than Money

Let us repeat that the money return is not the only one to be considered by the worker. It is but one form of recompense. It is less important than the satisfaction which comes from the assurance of service rendered, from the realization that one is filling a position for which he is fitted and so contributing to the welfare of the community. But these things cannot easily be measured: degree of contentment or satisfaction can neither be weighed on man-made scales nor registered on graded diets.

It may be that the baker feels as keen satisfaction in the product of his oven as the poet does in the product of his pen. Certainly, a well-baked loaf is much to be preferred to a half-baked lyric; only if both bear the mark of the master hand may they be equally worthy of pride.

No payment in the form of money can satisfy one who feels himself misplaced, and consequently unable to give expression to the spiritual demands of his soul, but, fortunately, it is precisely when one is rightly placed that the product of hand and mind is likely to result in the greatest return, whether measured in terms of contentment or of cash.

## Contentment Unmeasurable

We cannot measure contentment, but cash returns are more readily

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ONE of the delightful features about epics like the Iliad and the Odyssey is their inexhaustibility as subjects for speculation. One may take them as the originators of the form epos and thereby study such conventions as invocation to the muses, epic digression, epic epithets or heroic material. Or the archaeologist may restrict his study to the relations of history to recent excavations at Crete or Mycenae. Most fruitful, perhaps, for the average reader is the consideration of them as great human documents; for it is a chance that in these days the treatment of Helen of Troy has become a best-seller, so irresistible is she both in classic and in modern garb! And finally for the student there is the endless "Homeric Question"—the discussion of date and author. Are these poems a patchwork of innumerable early lays or artistic inventions from the hand of a single great poet?

This last question has produced one of the most fatuous of theories—though from a distinguished writer, Samuel Butler—who believes the Odyssey to be the work of a woman—a kind of prehistoric Sappho. It is hardly worth purule to enter into his ingenious arguments—we wonder indeed if it was not all a jest—but they have to do with the fact that Arete, Queen of Phaeacia, seems more influential than her husband (since it is to her that Odysseus must first appeal). Behold a "matriarchy"! Another argument is the charm of the women who fit across the pages. (It would seem that Shakespeare's heroines might persuade any critic of a man's power of depicting charming women (and even in the wildest stages of the Baconian theory we have never heard that Lady Bacon had any hand in the plays!), but apparently Mrs. Martin has not noticed. Here is Penelope the faithful, with her never-ending web, bright-eyed Nausicaa playing ball by the riverside, dignified Queen Arete, and two others who, though goddesses, yet have all the feminine charm—Calypso of the woven tresses who dwells alone and lonely in her lovely island kingdom, and Circe, the enchantress.

But if Mr. Butler's theory seems negligible in proving the authorship of the Odyssey, yet it is extremely significant as criticism of it. For the Odyssey, though on the surface a poem of romance and adventure on a poem of the home—the longing for, at first, and then the returning picture of it, when achieved. And it how many pictures we have of household ways, of the occupations of women—and all that makes a home beautiful and gracious! It is with this humbler, more intimate side of the inexhaustible poem that we would linger for a moment.

Even at the opening scene on

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Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Editorial Board.

If the author of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid, to all countries: One year, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; six months, \$4.50. One month, \$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

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## GOOD DEMAND FOR GENERAL MOTORS STOCK

**Strong Upward Tendency  
Is Shown by Various  
Active Issues**

**NEW YORK.** March 14 (AP)—The stock market started on another wild rampage today under the leadership of General Motors, which was bid up 6 points to a new high record at 165.

Speculatives, which are reported to harbor a large short interest, were again advanced in violent fashion, more than a score gains running from 5 to 15 points.

Trading continued at a lively pace, with the 2,500,000-share mark passed between the end of the third hour.

With the increase in more than \$50,000,000 in brokers' loans was a cause of some uneasiness in conservative banking quarters, it failed to stem the country-wide spread in stocks which have now been under way for about 10 days. Wall Street's huge reinvestment demand when the midmonth dividend and interest checks were distributed. The swift advance in a number of the high-grade issues was accepted as evidence of a solid funding supply, while the more speculative issues showed on the further retreat of an over-extended short interest.

With the eastern trunk line executives in session here, it was considered a good plan of consolidating rail road shares began to attract a larger following. Jersey Central jumped 15 points to a new high record at 215, and New York Central, Wabash, common, and Southern, Standard and Great Northern preferred all exceeded their previous 1928 maximum prices.

Some profit-taking developed in the early afternoon, when Hudson Motors broke from its high of 89% to 94%, or more than a point, but the market's advance was judged only a temporary interruption of the advance in other issues. Chrysler crossed 65, and was accompanied by a new high ground by such issues as Brooklyn Manhattan Transit, Interstate Rapid Transit, Cluet Peabody, National Tea, Rossie Insurance and Sinclair Oil.

American Railway Express, which recently slipped from 18% to 11, rallied from 10 to 13 in today's trading.

The closing was irregular. Extensive realising began in the final hour of trading, coincident with sharp declines in some of the volatile issues. American Linseed came down about 12 points to 11, and the same in Radio half as much. Realising continued on a large scale in Hudson Motors, but the insurance issues, and the investment railroads extended their recent advances. Investor moved up 7%, Rossie Insurance 13%, and Fidelity Phenix. Total sales approximated 8,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables advancing slightly to 40 1/2 and 41 1/2 pence per pound, jumping 5 points to 47 cents.

The bond market was fairly active, and the undertone firm today.

Railway lines again attracted traders, and the heavy demand for New York City traction companies. The new Paul issues were active, but prices showed no change. Baltimore & Ohio is or Florida East Coast is advanced. Gains also were made in the railroads, particularly the Interborough Rapid Transit issues and Third Avenue adjustment 5s.

Utilities were rather inactive. Ohio Public Service 7s sagged. Liquid Carbonic 6s again were the most active of the convertibles, and there was some demand for Andes Copper Mining 7s.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renewal rate 4% 4 1/2% Commercial paper . . . . . 4 1/4% Customers' loans . . . . . 4 1/4% Gold loan in New York . . . . . 4 1/4% Gold loan in London . . . . . 2 1/2% Gold in London . . . . . 2 1/2% Year money . . . . . 4% 4 1/2%

Time loans . . . . . 4 1/2% Sixty-day bonds . . . . . 4 1/2% Four to six months . . . . . 4 1/2% 4 1/4% Lost Today Previous

Bar silver in New York . . . . . 72 1/2c Bar silver in London . . . . . 26 1/2d Bar gold in London . . . . . 51 1/2d

Clearing House Figures

Boston . . . . . New York

Exchanges . . . . . \$125,000,000 \$1,800,000,000

Year ago today . . . . . 102,000,000

Bar silver in New York . . . . . 58 1/2c

Bar silver in London . . . . . 26 1/2d

Bar gold in London . . . . . 51 1/2d

Fr. B. bank credit . . . . . 53,575,198 189,000,000

Acceptances Market

Primes Eligible Banks . . . . .

60 days . . . . . 3% 2/4%

60 days . . . . . 3% 2/4%

6 months . . . . . 3% 2/4%

5 months . . . . . 3% 2/4%

6 months . . . . . 3% 2/4%

Non-eligible and private eligible banks in general . . . . . 4% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 largest reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Austria . . . . . 4% Budapest . . . . . 6%

Boston . . . . . 4% Copenhagen . . . . . 5%

Chicago . . . . . 4% Hamburg . . . . . 5%

Dallas . . . . . 4% Lisbon . . . . . 5%

Kansas City . . . . . 4% London . . . . . 5%

Minneapolis . . . . . 4% Madrid . . . . . 5%

New York . . . . . 4% Mexico City . . . . . 4%

Philadelphia . . . . . 4% Prague . . . . . 5%

Baltimore . . . . . 4% Rio de Janeiro . . . . . 6%

San Francisco . . . . . 4% Stockholm . . . . . 3%

Amsterdam . . . . . 4% Sofia . . . . . 10%

Athens . . . . . 10% Stockholm . . . . . 3%

Bonapart . . . . . 5% Warsaw . . . . . 9%

Berlin . . . . . 7% Tokyo . . . . . 7.03

Bucharest . . . . . 7% Vienna . . . . . 7.03

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Germany . . . . . Today Last Prev. Parity

Sterling . . . . . \$4.8774 \$4.8665

Cables . . . . . 4.00 3.98 3.96

France—franc . . . . . 1.025 1.025

Belgium—belga . . . . . 1.394 1.394

Italy—lira . . . . . 0.0282 0.0282

Austria—schill . . . . . 1.140 1.140

Austria—schill . . . . . 1.140 1.140

Greece—drachma . . . . . 0.2905 0.2905

Greece—drachma . . . . . 0.2905 0.2905

Norway—krone . . . . . 3.665 3.664

Spain—peseta . . . . . 1.225 1.225

Spain—peseta . . . . . 1.225 1.225

Portugal—escudo . . . . . 0.6025 0.6025

Portugal—escudo . . . . . 0.6025 0.6025

Brussels—belga . . . . . 0.6025 0.6025

Berlin—mark . . . . . 0.7025 0.7025

Bucharest—lei . . . . . 0.0176 0.0176

North America

Canada—dollar . . . . . 1.00 1.00 1.00

U.S.—dollar . . . . . 2.00 2.00 2.00

Mexico—dollar . . . . . 4.400 4.400

South America

Argentina—peso . . . . . 4.250 4.250

Bolivia—boliviano . . . . . 1.500 1.500

Bolivia—boliviano . . . . . 1.500 1.500

Chile—peso . . . . . 1.220 1.220

Colombia—peso . . . . . 0.780 0.780

Peru—sol . . . . . 0.600 0.600

Uruguay—peseta . . . . . 1.00 1.00

Venezuela—bolivar . . . . . 1.250 1.250

Bolivia—boliviano . . . . . 1.500 1.500



# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## Bruins Clinch Lead of Division

**Boston Beats Chicago 3-1—Detroit and Ottawa Also Win Games**

### NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

#### United States Division

	Montreal	Toronto	Waterloo	Ottawa	Detroit	Chicago	Canadian Division
Gardiner	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
St. Louis	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Edmonton	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Americans	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
GAMES SATURDAY	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Ottawa at Montreal.

Canadians at Toronto.

Waterloo at Waterloo.

Detroit at Detroit.

Chicago at Chicago.

Canadian Division

Montreal

Toronto

Waterloo

Ottawa

Detroit

Chicago

Canadian Division

Montreal



UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>		<b>Massachusetts</b>	
CAMBRIDGE <i>(Continued)</i>		FITCHBURG <i>(Continued)</i>		LOWELL <i>(Continued)</i>		MEDFORD <i>(Continued)</i>		NEW BEDFORD <i>(Continued)</i>	
<b>CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY</b> 47-Cogswell Ave. Tel. Porter 0574		<b>Our Big Markets</b>		<b>MILK</b>		<b>MULCLAER HALL</b>		<b>NEWTON CENTER</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	
Bituminous and Anthracite		are dedicated to the purpose of helping you cut the cost of living without cutting the quality of your food. Weekly specials in all markets.		is Nature's Best Food Gift. Ask for a sample of our Grade A.		"A Browne & Fay Project" High class apartments, delightfully located, with every modern convenience, renting at reasonable prices. Owned and Operated by		<b>NEWTON CENTRE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE</b> 16 Union Street Con. New. 0687 HOME COOKING Parker House Rolls Bread Doughnuts Cakes of All Kinds BIRTHDAY CAKES TO ORDER Served Southern Style English Muffins Pies Priscilla Sears Chocolates	
SA-HA-RA Restaurant		BROCKLEMAN BROS., Inc.		TURNER CENTRE SYSTEM		BROWNE & FAY "The Dependable Plumbers" 13 Forest St. Mystic 2437-3416			
Corner Church and Brattle Sts. Table d'Hoté Luncheon, 12 to 3 P. M. Table d'Hoté Dinner, 6 to 8 P. M. Special Sunday Chicken Dinner Served Southern Style We welcome the patronage of Music 6 to 8 P. M. Special Parties Accommodated		Fitchburg, Clinton, Leominster, Gardner, Lowell, and Nashua, N. H.		207 Walker Street Tel. 1161					
CHOICE FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED		<b>CLOVER HILL FARMS</b>		<b>The McKEON BEAUTY SHOPPE</b>		SMITH DRUG CO.		<b>NEWTON HIGHLANDS</b>	
COVIN		Tel. 737-W Milk, Cream, Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs		SHAMPOOING—WAVING BOBBING AND MANICURING Permanent Waving a Specialty		ELMER A. SMITH 34 Salem Street Next to Medford Theatre		FEWKES BROS. & CO.	
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 9490 CHARGE ACCOUNTS, SOLICITED		CHAIN RED AND WHITE STORE Fancy Groceries and Bakery Goods		The Place to Buy Confectionery and Toilet Articles		Where You Get Good Furniture and Good Service		<b>FLORISTS</b>	
UTICA ELECTRIC PORTABLE FURNACE		368 Main Street Tel. 2838		Telephone Mystic 0480		984 PURCHASE ST., cor. Kempton St.		Telephone Centre Newton 0670 1585 CENTRE STREET	
Central Square Hardware Company 690 Mass Ave. Tel. Univ. 6128		<b>Men's Furnishings</b>		<b>OPPENHEIM</b>		GREETING CARDS for All Occasions		P. I. MERRY PHOTOGRAPHER	
DEDHAM		Dependable Merchandise Reasonably Priced		31 Central Street, corner of Middle		at THE PRINT SHOP		Portraits—Commercial Work Copying, Enlarging, Amateur Finishing Picture Framing	
DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY		WM. J. LYONS & SON 458 MAIN STREET		Complete Outfitters		8 South Sixth St., New Bedford, Mass.		43 Harrison St., Centre Newton, 1477-J	
121-131 East St., Dedham Tel. Ded. 0108		KAY'S		For Men and Boys		A. C. THOMPSON ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR		<b>NEWTONVILLE</b>	
At Your Service Laundering in All Its Branches		Shoes for Men and Women at \$6		<b>THE Splendid</b>		Wiring, Fixtures, and Supplies Radio Tubes and Batteries		<b>NONANTUM COAL CO.</b>	
RUG SHAMPOOING		are the best obtainable Accredited Agency for Grover and Crossett Shoes.		FINE PLACE TO MEET BEST PLACE TO EAT		931 Purchase Street Tel. 568		827 Washington Street, Newtonville 13 Main Street, Watertown Bridge Street, Bemis	
BERTHA A. PATENAUME		158-160 Main Street, Gloucester		Wedding Parties and Club Gatherings		J. M. MAXWELL & SON Radio Experts—Electrical Contractors		<b>COAL—COKE—WOOD</b>	
FALL RIVER		<b>GREENFIELD</b>		9 MAIN STREET MYSTIC 5418		INSTALLATIONS REPAIRS ALTERATIONS Estimates and advice free SERVICE ANYWHERE		Deliveries in all the Newtons Watertown Belmont Waverley Tel. Newton North 0282, 0081, 0244	
GREETING CARDS for All Occasions		New Spring Scarfs		J. M. MAXWELL & SON Radio Experts—Electrical Contractors		Keep Your Home Snug and Warm		<b>Augustus Thurgood</b>	
at THE PRINT SHOP		Delicate airbrushed Patterns on fine quality silk in the newer Spring colors. You will find in those silk shades which will best set off the new shades, that there will be able to choose either triangular square or long Scarfs as you may prefer. Right in price, Unexcelled in quality and superior in their artistic design.		INSTALLATIONS REPAIRS ALTERATIONS Estimates and advice free SERVICE ANYWHERE		COAL—COKE—WOOD		FINE WALL PAPERS WINDOW SHADES and Interior Decorating Samples shown at your home.	
179 North Main St., Fall River, Mass.		JOHN WILSON & COMPANY GREENFIELD, MASS.		Telephone Mystic 3166 8 Forest Street		W. E. ATKINSON 27 Water Street		Newton No. 2129-M 38 Churchill St.	
FITCHBURG		The Arch Preserver Shoe for Men and Women		<b>LYNN</b>		Custom Tailoring		<b>JOLLY'S</b> 259 WALNUT STREET	
GOODNOW-PEARSON CO.		Visit our store and let us fit you to your favorite style in the Arch Preserver Shoe. The easy solution of your shoe problem.		New Spring Fashions are daily arrivals		SUIT or TOPCOAT MEN'S TOGGERY SHOP		Manufacturers and Retailers of Candies and Ice Cream of Finest Quality	
Fitchburg's Shopping Center FITCHBURG, MASS.		F. S. SHUMWAY 513 MAIN STREET		Elliott Bros.		State, Corner Pleasant Street		Ice Cream Orders Delivered Tel. Newton North 5651-M	
A Complete Family Store Men's Clothing and Shoe Depts. Women's Garment and Shoe Dept. Boys' Clothing and Shoe Dept. Girls' Clothing and Shoe Dept. Women's Hairdressing and Children's Depts. Family Home Furnishing Dept. Wall Paper and Paint Dept. Dry Goods and Drug Goods Dept. Our 10-Payment Plan Is Available as an Aid to the Family Budget		<b>DEAN'S JEWELRY AND STATIONERY</b>		Painter and Decorator also WALL PAPERS		Special Sale for Two Weeks MONARCH CANNED PEAS		<b>MARSTON'S RESTAURANT and BAKE SHOP</b>	
When Better Foods Can Be Had, We'll Have Them		WRIST AND STRAP WATCHES Diamonds in Latest Design Mountaineer		Office: 1 Mystic 0671-R Residence: 54 MAIN STREET		5 Cans for \$1.00 Regular Price 25 cents a Can Have you tried Monarch Cocoa?		Where Everything is Good Try OUR Breads—They are the Best. By serving MARKET'S FARM BREAD in a special form, we provide genuine nourishment in a delicious form.	
GROCERIES MEATS—FISH FRUITS—VEGETABLES DELICATESSEN CANDIES		231-233 Union Street Breakers 1982		Home of Quality and Service		STAR GROCERY CO., INC.		STOP TODAY AND GET A LOAF 283 WALNUT STREET	
F. L. Drury & Sons Co. 325 and 796-800 Main Street		<b>COAL</b>		Medford Square Meat Shop HEAVY WESTERN BEEF		71 State Street Tel. 388		Newton	
Gilbert Bell Hop Clocks \$3.25		Anthrax and Bituminous and Wood		KNOX GELATINE FREE DELIVERY		WE SPECIALIZE IN HOME MADE CANDY Best Quality and Lowest Possible Prices		Rose Conservatories	
The Home of Hardware, Quality and Service		Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall Incorporated 8 Central Square		8 Forest Street—Medford Square Telephone Mystic 5310		The MINERVA SPA Pleasant Street		A. P. CALDER, Proprietor	
Fitchburg Hardware Co. 314-316 and 746 Main Street		We Have a Service Suitable for Every Household		MONARCH CANNED PEAS		The MALL SPA Corner High and Green Streets ICEN—SODAS—LUNCHEONETTE		Plants and Flowers for All Occasions 229 Newtonville Ave. Newton North 0404 Res. (Night) 4474-3	
Park Barber Shop GEORGE M. BLAKELY, Prop. Park Building 268 Main Street		Whyte's Enterprise Laundry 88-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.		<b>NEW BEDFORD</b>		The Tarpon Fish Market Strictly Fresh Sea Food		FOR 1928	
Hibbard Electric Co. Electrical Contractors and Engineers Electrical Supplies Agents for General Electric Refrigerators 133 MAIN ST. Tel. 1000		MALDEN		DISTINCTIVE WALL PAPER		12 PLEASANT STREET WE WRITE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS		COMPULSORY INSURANCE	
LESURE the FLORIST Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association 5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W		NAPOLEON BAIL Shoe Store and Repair Factor Agent for the Arnold Glove Grip Shoes		Painters and Paper Hangers Reliable Workmen		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
OLD RELIABLE PIANOS—VICTOR GOODS J. F. CHAFFIN COMPANY 356 MAIN STREET		F. S. SHUMWAY		HERMAN H. HATHAWAY Tel. 4567 87 Main St., Fairhaven		12 PLEASANT STREET WE WRITE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY COAL 4 DAY STREET Tel. 456		<b>DEAN'S JEWELRY AND STATIONERY</b>		<b>NAPOLEON BAIL</b>		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		46 Austin St. Newton North 4148-M	
We Guarantee Satisfaction at the Palace Steam Laundry 28 Putnam Street Phone 1041		INSURANCE of Every Description		Saturday, March 17th A New Affiliation Brings Shoes to You at Lower Prices		12 PLEASANT STREET WE WRITE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS		ALFRED E. FULLER	
Greeting Cards, Favors, Decorations Place Cards, Bridge Tallies RICE & CO.		Phoenix Building, Holyoke, Mass.		F. N. JOSLIN COMPANY MALDEN SQUARE		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association 5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W		Harper Method Hairdressing Shops		WHEN YOU WANT IT		12 PLEASANT STREET WE WRITE INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
OLD RELIABLE PIANOS—VICTOR GOODS J. F. CHAFFIN COMPANY 356 MAIN STREET		Specializing in All Branches		NAPOLEON BAIL		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		46 Austin St. Newton North 4148-M	
FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY COAL 4 DAY STREET Tel. 456		HOLYOKE		Saturday, March 17th A New Affiliation Brings Shoes to You at Lower Prices		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
We Guarantee Satisfaction at the Palace Steam Laundry 28 Putnam Street Phone 1041		Say it with Flowers		F. N. JOSLIN COMPANY MALDEN SQUARE		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
Greeting Cards, Favors, Decorations Place Cards, Bridge Tallies RICE & CO.		Clark's Flower Shop		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		46 Austin St. Newton North 4148-M	
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association 5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W		MALDEN		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
OLD RELIABLE PIANOS—VICTOR GOODS J. F. CHAFFIN COMPANY 356 MAIN STREET		NAPOLEON BAIL		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY COAL 4 DAY STREET Tel. 456		SHOE DEPARTMENT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
We Guarantee Satisfaction at the Palace Steam Laundry 28 Putnam Street Phone 1041		Saturday, March 17th A New Affiliation Brings Shoes to You at Lower Prices		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
Greeting Cards, Favors, Decorations Place Cards, Bridge Tallies RICE & CO.		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association 5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
OLD RELIABLE PIANOS—VICTOR GOODS J. F. CHAFFIN COMPANY 356 MAIN STREET		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY COAL 4 DAY STREET Tel. 456		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
We Guarantee Satisfaction at the Palace Steam Laundry 28 Putnam Street Phone 1041		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
Greeting Cards, Favors, Decorations Place Cards, Bridge Tallies RICE & CO.		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association 5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
OLD RELIABLE PIANOS—VICTOR GOODS J. F. CHAFFIN COMPANY 356 MAIN STREET		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY COAL 4 DAY STREET Tel. 456		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
We Guarantee Satisfaction at the Palace Steam Laundry 28 Putnam Street Phone 1041		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
Greeting Cards, Favors, Decorations Place Cards, Bridge Tallies RICE & CO.		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		AWNINGS "A SHADE BETTER"	
Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association 5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W		WHEN YOU WANT IT		WHEN YOU WANT IT		CHASE & LUNT DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE 55 Pleasant Street		NEWTON AWNING CO.	
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Publishing Society Board of Directors for the Christian Science Monitor, composed of Mr. Willard J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Holtzman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Hope of Collective Bargaining

C OAL operators in considerable numbers broke their agreement with the United Mine Workers, which they signed at Jacksonville in 1924, and on being summoned before the Senate committee looking into the present strike said, probably correctly, that the agreement is not legally binding. Whether a contract of this sort is morally binding is, of course, another matter. But the question at issue really goes deeper than a controversy between operators and miners, and touches the roots of the whole system of collective bargaining and the relationship between Capital and Labor.

The miners and operators of what is called the central competitive field met in Florida in February of 1924 and signed an agreement which was to continue three years, calling for a \$7.50 basic wage scale. Secretary Hoover, that same year, rejoicing prematurely over the agreement in his annual report, told how it was attained with his department's co-operation, and how it insured industrial peace in the industry. When the news that certain operators had broken the Jacksonville scale was brought to the President's attention, Mr. Coolidge announced, "I profoundly deplore the breaking of any contract," and added, of this particular case, that "the faithful compliance with agreements between employers and employees is the sole hope of collective bargaining—a principle now accepted in American life." He urged the mine workers to seek recourse in the courts, adding, however, that he realized that the legal position of industrial joint wage agreements is extremely hazy.

The fact is that under present American law a wage agreement really has no place in court. This is as true of agreements in the needle trade as it is of coal mining. While this seems an extraordinary situation to some observers, it is justified by others. Even if unions and employers' associations were incorporated (which they are not) and the extent of their liability defined, it is questionable, declare the latter group of commentators, whether an indictment would be a feasible method of recovery from a whole union and whether legal machinery in this instance would not destroy more than it would produce in a situation necessarily depending on good will and mutual confidence. At any rate, several American courts appear to have held that the normal trade agreement, like that of Jacksonville, where no consideration has passed to bind the bargain, is not a true contract, but only a memorandum or statement of opportunities occur.

All the more reason, then, it might be argued from the moral standpoint, for the public to uphold the ethical validity of such an agreement. If this is the only bridge on which employer and employee can meet, and if law will have none of it, then all the more reason for public opinion to give it a firm foundation. Certainly it is not a question of a particular union or industry; it concerns them all. The public is an indirect party to any dispute as a member of the national family (often a much-abused member!), and for the merest selfish motive, if for no other, it must support the only means by which the family may hope to have peace.

### Brazil, a Friendly Neighbor

ACCORDING to Edwin V. Morgan, United States Ambassador to Brazil, the United States is not nearly so unpopular with the other American republics as some would have it appear. Indeed, although the United States has been little conscious of the fact, Brazil has been its steadfast friend for years.

The significance of Brazilian good will becomes more apparent when certain facts are considered. The area of Brazil is larger than that of the forty-eight states of the American Union. Her boundaries touch those of every other South American country save Chile. Take out Brazil, and South America would be little more than a fringe of mountains broadening out at the bottom into the plains of Argentina. Within her boundaries huge natural resources await development. Her 33,000,000 people are estimated to be half of the population of the continent.

Brazil is not a Spanish, but a Portuguese nation. Most of her population, her language and her culture came from Portugal. She is the largest Portuguese nation in the world, boasting six times the population of the mother country. An ancient antagonism as well as differing racial traits divide the Portuguese from the Spanish. Portugal attributes her independence from Spain largely to her alliance with Great Britain.

Like the mother country, Brazil finds herself surrounded by Spanish-speaking peoples. The only way that she can dissociate herself from the Spanish states of South America is to associate herself with the two other non-Spanish nations of the western world—the United States and Canada. In her foreign policies she has ever followed the leadership of her northern neighbor.

Trade has re-enforced a friendship originally inspired by sentiment. At no point do the two countries compete in the markets of the world. Brazil finds in the United States her best customer, the United States consuming Brazilian

products running into hundreds of millions of dollars' value each year. On the other hand, Brazil buys from the United States considerable machinery and many automobiles. It is true that the balance of trade is heavily in favor of the southern republic, as the United States buys from her twice as much as she buys from the United States; but this does not affect the main issue.

Just at present Brazil is much interested in Henry Ford's investment of \$1,000,000 in the experiment of growing plantation rubber in the state of Pará. If this should prove successful, it would mean much to the Amazon region.

The diplomatic relations of the United States with Brazil have always been fortunate. Since the legation was raised to the rank of embassy, there has been but one Ambassador, Edwin V. Morgan. He was appointed by President Taft and has held the position for sixteen years. With one exception, this is the longest period of service at one post of any American diplomatist. His rare taste in music and his genial personality have made him exceedingly popular with the Brazilians.

By its work for sanitation the Rockefeller Foundation has commended the United States to Brazil. Americans have also rendered a much-appreciated service to Brazilian education by the founding and maintenance of a number of schools, chief of which is Mackenzie College at São Paulo.

To all appearances, this kindly feeling for the United States is a stanch sentiment running through all ranks of Brazilian society.

### Poland and Lithuania

THAT Lithuania's decision, rendered last December at the unanimous behest of all the great powers on the League Council, backed by Russia, to call off the "state of war" that she proclaimed against Poland seven years ago, has not been followed by an immediate improvement in the relations of the two countries, though regrettable, is not altogether surprising. Lithuanian politics are at present dominated by the army, backed by the so-called "Partisans"—a body of volunteers who seized the port of Memel for their country in much the same way as the Polish General Zeligovsky took Vilna for his. Neither the Partisans nor the army are at present at all inclined to relinquish the Lithuanian claim to Vilna, although the pressure of the purely political parties, coupled with economic difficulties, is all in the direction of a resumption of friendly relations.

Indeed, it is probable that if once diplomatic—and, better still, economic—intercourse could be resumed between the two countries, their numerous common interests would gradually lead them into the way of a permanent settlement of their differences. Lithuania is an agricultural country which needs Polish manufactured goods. Poland knows that the Lithuanian port of Memel can be made to provide an excellent auxiliary to her main outlet through the "Corridor" for the marketing of much of her produce. Economically, in fact, either country is incomplete without the other. Historically, they were united for three centuries until forcibly separated when Poland was partitioned less than 150 years ago. Many Poles live in Lithuania, and many Lithuanians in Poland. Moreover, there are important strategical reasons, particularly as regards Poland, which make close co-operation between the two countries desirable. There is therefore a solid common groundwork for men of good will within and without both states to work on, as and when opportunity occurs.

There are indications that the basis of settlement which was rejected in 1921 would not now be unacceptable to many people in both countries. That scheme provided for the establishment of a mutual system of co-operation based on special conventions; autonomy for Vilna within the Lithuanian state; co-operation in foreign policy; a defensive military agreement, and an economic convention going beyond the most-favored-nation treatment and administered by a joint economic council. But it is easier to lay down the broad outline of such an agreement than to work it out in practice. Too much emphasis on the "co-operation" would seem to Lithuanians to be equivalent to absorption; without most definite guarantees for such co-operation, Poland would refuse to restore Vilna. But with patience and good will a settlement could certainly be reached.

### A Tendency of Wealth

NEVER before has the ideal of trusteeship been so stressed in connection with those who possess great wealth as is the case today. With the amazing economic development through which the civilized nations have passed, especially in the last century, has come a striking tendency toward concentration of power in the hands of those who control the most fluid form of capital, namely, money. Farmers, manufacturers and merchants have become more and more dependent upon the bankers. Great productive enterprises can hardly be launched or maintained without the financial backing of some gigantic treasure-house. Authority in all walks of life tends to gravitate toward Wall Street, or Lombard Street.

Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister of Great Britain and leader of the British Labor Party, has recently called these facts to the attention of Oxford undergraduates in the following words:

If the process goes on of the financier getting more and more control of the manufacturer, of banks becoming more and more important than the skilled organization of labor by people whom we used to call the "old captains of industry," if we go on from year to year and money power increases its authority and grip upon society, you can have political liberty or any other liberty you like, but society will be held absolutely in the hands of those who own and control money power.

There are evidences that this tendency, however, can be looked upon otherwise than as a menace. The benefactions of the immensely wealthy have in recent years attained enormous proportions, and have maintained a productivity and permanency which have shown charity to be something larger than sporadic and indiscriminate giving. The great foundations thus established for altruistic purposes are making notable and regular contributions to human welfare. It is extremely doubtful if

such efficient and systematic promotion of worthy causes could have been obtained by the co-operation of many small contributors as has resulted from the beneficence of those extremely wealthy individuals and families who have made themselves sponsors of these great enterprises.

Moreover, one cannot help but observe that the vast improvements which have taken place in industrial methods and conditions, with the very striking elevation of the wage level and of the standard of living of labor in many parts of the world have been simultaneous with this tendency toward concentration of wealth. That these two developments have been simultaneous does not prove, of course, that the latter has been the cause of the former, but it does at least appear to indicate that notable improvements in the organization of industry and in the welfare of the workers have not been prevented, but rather furthered, by the growth of money power.

In some measure, the bankers have apparently been benevolent despots. May we not hope that any new increase in their power may be accompanied by a corresponding development of their sense of responsibility, and an increased capacity to use their authority for the benefit and enrichment, rather than for the impoverishment of mankind.

### The Automobile Show

AT NO TIME in the year does the almost incredible progress that has been made in the automobile industry during the last two decades loom so large for the ordinary individual as during the yearly automobile show. Of course the New York show is the standard exhibition of the country, if not of the world, or the Boston display, just now in evidence, easily holds its own as a collection of the finest models of the various automobile factories.

It is not entirely as representing vast amounts of capital and marvelous engineering genius, however, that these exhibitions attract attention and almost force the visitor to take stock of the progress of the twentieth century in mechanical directions. These automobile shows demonstrate a truly remarkable throwing off of the limitations of human belief. Only a few years ago, the mere thought of the possession of such material abundance as is represented in one of the latter-day models would have been scoffed as too fanciful for serious consideration. It is true that desire to obtain a motorcar has led some into incurring expenses that they have discovered too late were beyond their means. But this situation is really aside from the main issue. The fact remains that tens of thousands of ordinary citizens are today the owners of that which represents for them freedom and enjoyment and utility far beyond anything that their fathers could even conceive.

What will the forthcoming decades bring? He were a rash man who would attempt to close a forecast. Yet what has been accomplished, it is safe to say, is the mere shadow of what is to come. The world is rapidly learning the blessings of abundance and freedom. There is a need, in consequence, that it maintain a just balance in thought. While the progress thus far made is to be welcomed, its significance lies in the further unfolding of thought to which it points the way.

### Just Questions

TWO most interesting questions were lately posed in the Monitor's Saturday column,

"In the Wake of the News." "If some persons," it was asked, "are jailed for talking peace in time of war, why shouldn't others be jailed for talking war in time of peace?" And again: "Is the pacifist any more of a menace to the success of a war than the jingoist is to the stability of peace?" Let us ask some more questions.

If the suppression of the peace advocate is a justifiable limitation on free speech in time of war, is not the suppression of the war advocate a justifiable limitation of free speech in time of peace?

If it be disloyal for the pacifist to throw his influence against a war upon which his country is intent, is it not disloyal for the jingoist to throw his influence against peace when his country is intent upon peace?

If a patriotic citizen is bound to support the war pursuits of the majority, once the nation is settled upon war, is not the patriotic citizen equally bound to support the peace pursuits of the majority, once the nation is settled upon peace?

If the ends of war warrant the suppression of the pacifist, do not the ends of peace warrant the suppression of the jingoist?

If the pursuit of war is a national emergency which demands the united support of a nation, does not the pursuit of peace constitute a national requirement which demands a no less united support of a nation?

If—

### Editorial Notes

Those individuals who claim that college athletics have reached such a serious stage that little real sportsmanship is left, will have a difficult time discrediting the true sportsmanship which the Yale Athletic Association has recently shown in offering Princeton the use of its assistant swimming coach to take the place of the Princeton swimming coach who suddenly resigned. This action is particularly noteworthy, in view of the fact that Princeton had yet to meet Yale in a championship event. And the acceptance of the offer by Princeton was just as sportsmanlike.

"Have you the PR O.K.?" will soon be commonly heard in Washington. "PR" is merely the name for the State Department's "Division of Protocol" which will supervise all social procedure, ceremonies and invitation lists at official receptions.

Washington might find it more difficult to stand first in the heart of the countrymen to day; he would have to put through a farm relief program.

"Well," remarked the author crossing the t., "that's the end of that."

### The Turn of the Wheel in European Politics

WITHIN a few weeks two of the great European nations, France and Germany, will be in the midst of general elections, while Great Britain will follow some nine months later. In the case of the first two, conditions are very similar: their respective cabinets were brought into existence about the same time, neither having been in office for two years, and in both cases their short careers have been the reverse of smooth. Further, they will both hold their elections within a short time of each other. The English elections will be brought on by the effluxion of time, but their exact date is still uncertain.

The Poincaré Government made its ministerial declaration at the end of July, 1926, when the country was in a state of financial chaos. Raymond Poincaré was recognized by all parties as the one man able to redeem his country, and even his opponents are compelled to admit that he has done yeoman service and has brought France out of its precarious condition.

As aids in his Herculean labors, he succeeded in attracting to his Cabinet most of the prominent statesmen of the country, including six former prime ministers. M. Poincaré assumed the portfolio of finance, having for his chief assistant Aristide Briand. On their shoulders have mainly rested the outstanding problems of the country, those of finance and foreign affairs.

To M. Poincaré the economic rehabilitation of France is undoubtedly due, for he prevented the total collapse of the franc, and the saving of the franc and the saving of France are practically synonymous terms. Two of his outstanding achievements were the adopting by the National Assembly at Versailles, by a vote of 671 to 144, of a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the Nation's bondholders, and the presentation to the Chamber of Deputies on Oct. 12 last, for the first time since the war, of a balanced budget. M. Poincaré's aim always has been to bring about a gradual revalorization rather than a sudden stabilization of the franc. The Poincaré-Briand combination has passed through several crises, but so far all attempts to smash it have proved futile.

Germany, at the end of 1926 was, like France, in a state of considerable political unrest. The Socialists had succeeded in defeating Dr. Marx. For the next six weeks there was much going to and fro between the Wilhelmstrasse and the President's palace. Several prominent statesmen were intrusted with the duty of forming a cabinet, but all to no effect, and in the end Dr. Marx was again appealed to. After several setbacks he was able to form a cabinet, his fourth, constituted of Centrists, Nationalists and the German People's Party, giving him a majority of fifty in the Reichstag.

Dr. Stresemann remained at the Foreign Office, and Dr. Otto Gessler headed the Defense Department. The Cabinet has had a stormy and unstable existence. If one man more than another has succeeded in keeping the not entirely homogeneous parties in amicable working conditions, it has been Dr. Stresemann, whose outstanding characteristic throughout has been his consistent efforts to foster moderation, both at home and abroad.

On the eve of the Marx régime going out of power at least temporarily, it is fair to say that during the last two years the menace of the return of the former Kaiser has considerably lessened and the Republic has been established on a more substantial foundation than ever. In this connection the rugged figure of President von Hindenburg looms large. In spite of insidious attempts to persuade him to weaken in his allegiance to the Republic which he swore to serve, he has remained absolutely true to his

oath of office and has considerably damped the ardor and aspirations of the Royalists. A difficult moment was safely negotiated when the time came to extend the law for the protection of the Republic, but in the end the German Nationalists decided to vote for the law, which was passed.

The rock on which the Cabinet at last split was a religious issue, namely, the School Bill. This bill favored denominational schools and was strongly supported by the Roman Catholics. The Centrists forced the issue and defeated the Government. Had it not again been for the intervention of the President, there would have been an immediate dissolution, but he insisted on certain necessary legislation being put through, and to this the Opposition agreed.

The situation in Great Britain is less involved than in either of the other two countries. While no date has yet been mentioned for appealing to the electorate, the present session will probably be the last. The three parties, Conservative, Liberal and Labor, will be fully represented, chief interest centering round the Liberals, for no one would have the hardihood to try and foretell how far Mr. Lloyd George has the resiliency to "come back," nor how far his huge campaign fund, the size of which has recently been disclosed, will enable him to swing the electorate. It has been said that he will be able to place 500 candidates in the field.

Strangely enough, each of the parties is experiencing more or less internal dissension. In the Liberal Party there is a faction strongly opposed to Mr. Lloyd George personally. In the Labor Party, Ramsay MacDonald, J. C. Thomas and other of the leaders stand for a policy of moderation, but the extremist section is by no means a negligible quantity. Within the Conservative ranks are the Ditchards, and also a young and more progressive group.

At present the Government has a majority of considerably over 200, and although both the Liberals and Labor will undoubtedly make some gains, it is difficult to see, unless there is a landslide, how Mr. Baldwin's big majority can be entirely wiped out. Little can be gathered from the by-elections, for they generally go against the party in power.

Both the Liberals and Labor have gained seats and the Conservatives have retained several. Of course, a coalition of the two Opposition parties might swamp the Conservatives. But—and the "but" is a very momentous one—what England is asking is, How will the "dapper vote" affect the elections?

Mr. Baldwin, a few days back, promised an enormous audience of women to introduce the equality law in a few weeks' time, which is tantamount to saying that the measure is as good as passed. By this act no fewer than 5,000,000 names will be added to the electorate. How will they vote? If they are actuated by a sense of gratitude, Mr. Baldwin is assured of a substantial victory at the polls. Incidentally the women will have more votes than the men.

Political prophecy is always a hazardous proceeding, but at this distance of time it is fairly safe to assume the return of M. Poincaré's government of Union, always supposing that M. Herriot and M. Painlevé remain loyal to their present chief. Germany looks for another coalition, with a fresh alignment of parties, while in England the result largely depends on an at present unknown quantity.

E. B.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Cut Prices and the Consumer

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "Cut Prices and the Consumer," you say, "That the maker of merchandise should have the right to fix what experience has shown to be a fair retail price for his products would seem reasonable."

Of course there can be no objection to this. The objection arises when the manufacturer tries to maintain the price which he has fixed by national legislation instead of by virtue of the fact that the fixed price gives good value, quality, convenience.

Many products are sold for far more than they are worth by means of super advertising and super salesmanship. To see how effectively this can be done it is only necessary to consider the large quantities of worthless and sometimes harmful quack medicines which are sold in that way.

It is now generally understood by thoughtful business men that the soundest policy is to sell the best possible product at the lowest possible price. That policy not only benefits the consumer but greatly expands the market for the product and enables the producer and distributor to make larger total profits on a smaller profit per unit of sale.

Advertisers say that in production and distribution there is more than 50 per cent waste. Progressive manufacturers and distributors are constantly trying